

FEAR A DEFECTION

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS THINK
FOUR OF THEIR NUMBER MAY
BEAT TARIFF BILL.

DOUBTFUL ONES ARE NAMED

Anxiety, However, Seems Unfounded
and Senate Probably Will Pass
Measure for President Wilson
Holds the Whip Hand.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—There seems to have been recently a revival of the early fear of the Democratic senators that some of their number may break away from party control on the final vote on the tariff bill and thus defeat, so far as the senate can, the measure to which Woodrow Wilson and the party leaders have given their adherence. The belief of the observers of things legislative, that is the belief of men not engaged in the work as senators or representatives, is that the leaders' fear is not well founded and that the senate will sanction the bill as it was sent over by the house, with, however, a few changes which will make rather for lower than for higher rates.

The Democrats say it is a good deal of a victory for a president of the United States to have won over to his way of tariff thinking virtually all the members of the houses of congress.

Defection of Four Feared.

The fear of the Democratic senate leaders that there may be a defection from the ranks when the voting time comes concerns itself only with four senators and they are named very fearfully by the men who say it is possible in two cases and certain in two other cases that they will desert. The senators named are Thornton and Ransdell of Louisiana, Walsh of Montana and Newlands of Nevada. A good many Democrats do not believe that in any circumstances Newlands will vote against the tariff bill.

If three Democratic senators bolt on the final voting roll call it means that, provided the Republicans, progressive Republicans and the one Progressive vote solidly against the bill, there will be a tie on the vote which must be broken by the vote of Vice-President Marshall.

If four Democratic senators refuse to vote for the bill the opposition will carry by a majority of one and the vice-president will not be called upon to do anything. There is a feeling, however, among a good many of the Democrats that if four of their party shall decide not to sanction the measure with their votes they can depend upon one senator from the other side to vote for the bill, thus creating a tie and giving Vice-President Marshall the right to decide the fate of the bill in favor of the administration.

Things That May Happen.

What may happen, if Democratic fears are realized, is that four party senators may vote against the free trade provisions of the bill when they are offered in amendment form, thus giving the bill an entirely different appearance than the house leaders and the administration would like it to bear.

If the senate should decline to accept free wool and free sugar, the most important free trade features of the measure, it is altogether probable that the house would refuse to concur. But if the house did concur and the bill was passed in a form not to the liking of Woodrow Wilson, it is believed in Washington that he will veto it and do it with as sharp a message as ever was penned in the White House.

When the political campaign comes on next year it will be within the power of the administration to let the voters of the country know what it thinks about the action of Democratic senators and representatives who, as Mr. Wilson views it, did not vote in accordance with the dictates of the Democratic platform adopted at Baltimore. The president, Democratic leaders say, believe that a vote against the Underwood bill as it is framed is a vote against Democratic tariff principles. Therefore, it is said he will feel justified in giving the record of recalcitrants to the country. A good many Democrats in the house, it is known, voted for some of the provisions of the tariff bill even though they did not like them and if the senate passes the measure virtually as the president wants it, and all fears aside as it seems most likely to do, it will be known that several of the senators voted for some things which at heart they did not like. The summary of the situation might be that Mr. Wilson is still master of the tariff situation even though expressed fears in some quarters are to the contrary.

It makes no difference what a man's politics are, if he happens to come in contact with the president of the United States he must admit that he is a man of determination and that he intends to have his way as long as he thinks his way is right. Democrats, Republicans and Progressives may as well make up their mind to this condition for it is attested in its truth by men of all parties here in Washington, who talk about it freely and frequently with admiration for what they call the "back-bone element" in Woodrow Wilson. Legislation as he wants it is likely to go through and he, so it is said, is ready to stand or to fall by the resulting effects on the country.

Never Misses a Name.

There have been just as many secretaries to the president as there have been presidents of the United States. In the years long passed the secreta-

ries did not come as much into the public notice as they do today. The change is not due in any way to "pushing" qualities on the part of the modern secretaries, but it is due to the fact that their duties are so much more onerous and that they are compelled to stand between the president and an ever pressing and sometimes importunate public.

When Joseph P. Tumulty first came to Washington as secretary to the president, the wonder of stranger visitors to the White House was how Tumulty knew their names. Now of course a good many cards were presented, and at times it was possible for the secretary to know the card corresponding to the caller, but not always. Tumulty, however, invariably called each man by his right name, and saw eyebrow after eyebrow arch in surprise.

It is a great thing to know a man's name, for it goes some distance along the self-esteem route to help a man bear up against a final, if gently administered, disappointment. How did Tumulty know the names at the outset?

Do They Use an Eye Code?

The suspicion has been that the secretary, and the assistant secretary, Rudolph Forster, who knows the name of every living man between East Cape and Mendocino, had a Morse alphabet which they dotted and dashed out by means of a rapid winking.

Tumulty's desk is at the south side of a goodly sized reception room. Forster's desk is at the west side of a room adjoining, but there is an open doorway between the offices, and the line of vision from Tumulty's desk to Forster's is as straight and unclouded as the daily walk of the upright man. Tumulty knew everybody's name before he spoke to him, and if the information was not conveyed by an eye code it was conveyed in some subtle, illusive manner which was past the discovery of the curious.

If Forster did the telegraphing and was himself at a loss for a name—which hardly seems possible, by the way—he had only to call up a base station at his immediate left, where sits Thomas Brabney, who knows the sur, Christian and middle name of nine-tenths of the men born Americans. Today Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the president, knows everybody's name, and pretty nearly everybody's personality. Joseph is as wise a man as his namesake of the Old Testament, although his name probably was given him in honor of one of the two Josephs of the gospel.

Some people say that, of course, Washington correspondents write nice things about presidents' secretaries. It might be suggested that the files be searched in order that it may be known that some things not altogether nice have been written about some of them.

Tumulty's Great Success.

Joseph P. Tumulty is a good fellow, and, moreover, he has been astoundingly successful with a new and trying job. He has to send away men who are bent on seeing Mr. Wilson, but he knows how to send them away with their heads up and a pleased light in their eyes. Senators, members, department officials and stranger visitors drop in and drop down into seats of the chaired circle. Tumulty swings round the circle, calls everybody by name, asks what he can do for him, and makes a lightning differentiation. Some men see the president and some do not, but all of them get satisfaction out of their visits. New Jersey must have a good preparatory school for the District of Columbia.

William Loeb, Jr., talked for Theodore Roosevelt on many occasions. Loeb and Tumulty are absolutely different temperamentally, but they are very much alike in method. Tumulty is not afraid to speak for his chief, and in being unafraid, he shows that he knows his ground, that no rebuke is in store, and that he has added just so much to the time which Woodrow Wilson can give to the contemplation of the tariff and the currency.

Joseph P. Tumulty is a hard worker. If he were not a willing worker he would not be secretary to the president. There are millions of roses in Washington at all seasons of the year, out of doors or in the hothouses, but none of them has ever been plucked to help make a bed of roses for the man who acts as secretary to the president of the United States.

Moslem Uprising?

Learned gentlemen who never are happy, except when getting scared, are calling the world to look with terror on the specter of a Mohammedan "holy war" against Christian nations. "If Moslems of India should revolt against Britain, those of Caucasus and central Asia again against Russia and those of North Africa turn on France," exclaim these highbrow scaremongers, "think what would happen."

The first thing that would happen would be a terrific thrashing for Moslems who embarked on such a suicidal enterprise.

A Mohammedan holy war is possible, perhaps; but extremely improbable. Islam has no rallying point. Turkey, the strongest independent Moslem nation, has just been whipped by a coalition of little Christian states. Arabia is too remote. Persia is helpless. North Africa and India are well guarded. Most important of all, Mohammedan states are too backward in civilization to act together.

Certainly.

"When I forbid my child to cross the street, and she insists, I permit her to cross it, and then I spank her on the other side." "That's the side I always spank mine on, too."

TWO SCORE ARE SERIOUSLY HURT

TROLLEY CARS HAVE REAR-END COLLISION—WAS RUNNING FORTY MILES AN HOUR.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS

Wreck Occurs at a Sharp Curve—Women and Children Buried Under Steel Timbers.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

St. Louis, Mo.—Forty persons, mostly women and children, were injured in a rear-end street car collision on the Creve Coeur Lake line, in St. Louis county. Fifteen of them will die, it is said. A score of others were bruised and cut by flying glass. The accident occurred near Overland park. Both were open-air cars, running on a four-minute schedule, and crowded with about 100 picnickers each. The trolley of the first car came off just as it rounded a curve, leaving the car in darkness. Before the trolley had been replaced, the second car, running at a speed of 40 miles an hour, crashed into the rear. The cars were interlocked and both telescoped. A passenger ran a mile to telephone for a wrecker. Nineteen of the injured were taken to the Missouri Baptist sanitarium and others were treated by physicians at Overland. The others helped one another to bandage their wounds and were brought into town on a wrecker. The crash knocked women and children out from either side of the cars into the gulley beside the tracks. The shrieks of the children, frantic mothers and other injured passengers who were buried under timbers and steel brought farmers and automobiles to the scene from a radius of half a mile. The open-air cars were twice the length of the city street cars and had only awnings as roofs. Criminal carelessness is charged by the police. It is said by them that needless time was lost in replacing the trolley pole of the forward car. This was the scene of a smaller accident two years ago.

KILLED AT "DEAD MAN'S CURVE."

Atlanta, Ga.—J. M. Murphy, an Atlanta shoe manufacturer, was instantly killed when his automobile, in rounding "Dead Man's Curve," on the Peachtree road, collided head-on with a trolley car. Three men riding with Murphy escaped with minor injuries.

WIFE SEES HUSBAND KILLED.

Pittsburg, Pa.—W. B. Burd, 54 years old, holding an important position in the operating department of the Pennsylvania railroad, was killed when an automobile in which he was riding overturned, pinning him under it.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 2 white 63½¢, No. 2 white 63½¢, No. 4 white 59½¢, No. 2 yellow 62½¢, No. 3 yellow 61½¢, No. 4 yellow 60½¢, No. 2 mixed 62½¢, No. 3 mixed 61½¢, No. 4 mixed 58½¢, white ear 60½¢, yellow ear 59½¢, mixed ear 58½¢.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$14.50@15, standard timothy \$13.50@14, No. 2 timothy \$12.75@13, No. 3 timothy \$10.50@11, No. 1 clover mixed \$13, No. 2 clover mixed \$10@11.50, No. 1 clover \$10, No. 2 clover \$7.

Oats—No. 2 white 42½¢, standard white 41½¢, No. 3 white 41½¢, No. 4 white 38½¢, No. 2 mixed 39½¢, No. 3 mixed 39½¢, No. 4 mixed 38½¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red 1.05@1.08, No. 3 red 97¢@1.03, No. 4 red 78¢@90¢.

Eggs—Prime firsts 18¢, firsts 17¢, ordinary firsts 15½¢, seconds 14¢.

Poultry—Hens, heavy, over 4 lbs, 15½¢; 4 lbs and under, 15¢; old roosters, 10¢; springers, 15 to 1½ lb, 25¢@30¢; 2 lbs and over, 15¢@20¢; ducks, 4 lbs and over, 13¢; white, under 4 lbs, 10¢; turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 15½¢; young, 15½¢.

Cattle—Shippers \$7.25@8.10; butcher steers, extra light \$7.85@8, good to choice \$7.35@7.75, common to fair \$6.50@7.25; heifers, extra light \$8, good to choice \$7.60@7.90, common to fair \$5.25@7.50; cows, extra \$6.25, good to choice \$5.50@6.15, common to fair \$4@5.40; canners, \$3.25@4.25.

Bulls—Bologna \$6@7.10, extra \$7.15@7.25; fat bulls \$7@7.25.

Calves—Extra \$10.25, fair to good \$7.50@10, common and large \$5.50@9.75.

Hogs—Selected medium shippers \$8.80@8.85, good to choice packers and butchers \$8.75@8.80, mixed packers \$8.65@8.75, stags \$4.50@6.75, extra \$6.85; common to choice heavy fat sows \$5.50@7.75, extra \$7.80@7.90; light shippers \$8.65@8.80; pigs (100 lbs and less) \$5.50@8.70.

Sheep—Extra \$4.35@4.50, good to choice \$4@4.25, common to fair \$2.75@3.85, heavy sheep \$3.50@4.

Spring Lambs—Extra \$8.60@8.65, good to choice \$7.50@8.50, common to fair \$5.75@7.25, heavy lambs (75-90 lbs) \$7@7.75, yearlings \$3.50@5.50.

MOTOR CYCLES COLLIDE.

Oakland, Cal.—Three persons were killed when two motorcycles collided on "Death Curve," on the Oakland football boulevard. The dead: John Wesley Hoffelt, 19 years old; Miss Natalia Shuttiff, 19; George Sousa, 21. The accident occurred when Sousa and Miss Shuttiff, who were returning to Oakland, essayed the "Death Curve" at a speed estimated at 70 miles an hour. Hoffelt was traveling in the opposite direction. Sousa looked back and he went into the curve.

LOUIS F. POST



Louis Freeland Post of Chicago, who has just taken up his duties as assistant secretary of the new department of labor, is a noted author and editor and advocate of the single tax.

W. VIRGINIA'S JUBILEE

Commonwealth Commemorates Its Fiftieth Birthday.

President Wilson Flashes Signal for Opening of State's Natal Day Celebration.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 16.—The jubilee celebration of West Virginia's fiftieth birthday was ushered in today when President Wilson, at the White House in Washington, pressed a button which in this city released 1,000 carrier pigeons and 1,000 toy balloons bearing passes of admission to all amusements. Also, as the president disengaged himself for a moment from affairs of state and pressed the tiny electric button, a bell rang before the speaker's stand, there was a flash of light and the signal was simultaneously flashed by the pressure of the president's fingers to the capitols of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and West Virginia.

There had been a dead hush in the throng that assembled before the speaker's stand where sat Gov. H. D. Hatfield and many prominent West Virginians who are to take part in the ceremonies. Many men held watches in their hands. Suddenly came the ring of the bell, the flare of the light and the release of the pigeons and the balloons. Governor Hatfield's daughter, seated in the stand, leaned forward and plucked a flower from a huge bouquet in the midst of which had appeared the light flashed by the president from Washington.

Preceding the official opening there were speeches of welcome to the visitors by Governor Hatfield and others. Tomorrow there are to be floral parades and baby pageants, followed in the evening by spectacles of various sorts. On Thursday there are to be industrial, military and G. A. R. parades. Friday is West Virginia's grand jubilee day, when the actual "birthday" will be celebrated. There is to be a children's parade, an educational exhibit, speeches by Governor Hatfield, the mayor of Wheeling and others and the reading of the prize poem. Saturday is Mardi Gras day, with fantastic parades at night by clubs and orders of the city.

MORRIS OUT FOR SENATOR

Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin Announces Candidacy; Will Have La Follette's Support.

La Crosse, Wis., June 16.—Lieutenant Governor Tom Morris, a resident of La Crosse, announced his candidacy for United States senator to succeed Isaac Stephenson. This action is the first step in what is expected to be one of the hardest fights yet witnessed in state politics, with the La Follette forces backing Morris lined up on one side and the McGovern forces on the other. Governor McGovern is generally counted on to be the opposition candidate.

Chicago Heat Kills.

Chicago, June 16.—One death and several heat prostrations were a forerunner of the hottest weather Chicago expects to endure this season. Horace M. Smith, aged sixty, died. Heart failure, caused by heat, was given as the cause.

\$350,000 Fire in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., June 14.—Fire in the boiler room of the Martin Wagner company's plant, Wagner's Point, destroyed nine buildings, causing a total loss of \$350,000. About 400 workmen will be thrown out of employment.

Blind Girl Recovers Sight.

London, June 16.—After being blind for eleven months, Katherine Walsh, a domestic servant employed in Manchester, recovered her sight while weeping at the grave of her grandmother. The girl had been under medical treatment, but all hope for her had been given up.

Social Forms and Entertainment



A June Birthday Party.

A little girl whom the gods had favored by permitting her to make her entrance into this mortal sphere on a sunny day in June always had her birthday celebration on the lawn. Each year this affair, which was always a costume or character party, was looked forward to not only by the participants in the party pageant, but by the grown-ups who were to view the scene.

The invitations requested the guests to come costumed as the flower designated. These notes were written in gold ink on pale pink paper, tied to a pink rosebud and delivered from a rose trimmed basket.

The girls came as "roses" in all their varieties. Then there were lily of the valley, violet, lily, daisy, pansy, black-eyed Susan, etc. The boys were sunflowers, bachelor's buttons, tulips, red carnations, and chrysanthemums. Jack in the Pulpit and Johnny Jump Up were also represented. Crepe tissue paper and cheap gauzes, tinsels and cambrics entered largely into the construction of the costumes worn.

Soap bubbles occupied the first part of the afternoon, the tennis court being the place selected for the contest. The girls blew the bubbles and the boys fanned them over the net; the opposite side tried to keep the bubbles from going over. The side getting ten bubbles over first won the prize. Then things were reversed and the boys "blew" and the girls "fanned." Glycerin in the proportion of a tablespoonful to a pint of water was used for blowing the bubbles, and the pipes had a rim of soap around them inside the bowl which causes the fairy balls to grow to immense size and the glycerin gives lasting qualities unknown to the plain soapy water. There were prizes for this contest consisting of flower-shaped candy boxes filled with candied rose-petals.

At five o'clock supper was served from a long table over which a canopy of paper roses had been made by putting up tall stakes at regular intervals from which these garlands were fastened; the roof was made by criss-crossing heavy wire and covering with vines. The roses were suspended by fine florist wire and the effect was excellent.

The refreshments consisted of minced chicken sandwiches, lemonade, sugar wafers, strawberry ice

cream, and a huge birthday cake in a wreath of pink roses. Pink candies in rosebud holders graced the cake.

A Jolly Bird Party.

This little bird guessing contest delighted the hearts of a party of school children. The oldest was fifteen and the youngest ten. The latter was awarded the boy's prize, which was a match scratcher, made by mounting a bird from Mexico done in real feathers. The invitations were decorated with sepia drawings of birds done by the young hostess. The questions and answers were:

A jolly out-door time?—A meadow lark.

What hunters sometimes do?—Kill deer.

A quaint, old-fashioned name?—Phoebe.

Used in decorations?—Bunting.

From whom do you buy meat?—Butcher bird.

A color Quakers like?—Dove.

An unsteady light?—Flicker.

Material for summer trousers?—Duck.

A stupid fellow?—Booby.

A boy's name?—Bob White.

What friends do?—Chat.

Never seen in summer?—Snow.

An amusement for children?—Teeter.

What farmers need in harvest?—Thrasher.

What a dog does when happy?—Wag tail.

A colored tool?—Yellow hammer.

A celebrated artist?—Whistler.

The dining room had five or six cages of canaries suspended from branches of trees, and there was a cage over the table with trailing vines that made a most effective centerpiece. A doll's gilt bird cage was awarded the little girl most successful in guessing. The places were found at the table by bird-shaped cards done in water color. With the chocolate, funny, fat bird doughnuts and bird cookies were served, and there were nests filled with candy eggs at each place.

Star Decoration.

A table decoration that elicited much favorable comment from the guests was a five-pointed star, made of tin, and filled with flowers. The place cards were star-shaped and bore appropriate quotations, such as: Look; how the floor of heaven is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold.

Who can count the stars of heaven, Who sing their influence on this lower world?

Silently, one by one, in the infinite meadows of heaven

Blossomed the lovely stars, the forget-me-nots of the angels.

Ye stars, which are the poetry of heaven.

The ices and cakes were star-shaped and the hostess wore a beautiful jeweled star in her hair.

MADAME MERRI.

Dainty Summer Portiere. Red bordered white toweling, held together with wide rick-rack braid, makes a pretty portiere to hang in a girl's room.

Three Costumes That Are Worthy of Special Notice



The costume at the left is a design suitable for navy serge, and will be found useful for everyday wear.

The skirt wraps over in front from left side in a point where it is trimmed with two buttons and braid loops.

The coat is cut with the points of front wrapping over from right to left; there is no collar, but the blouse collar of white silk, hemmed at edges, lies over the neck of coat; cuffs of the same are tucked in the wrists of sleeves, and can be easily removed.

Hat of mauve fancy straw, trimmed with mauve and white ospreys.

Materials required for the costume: Five yards 44 inches wide, 4½ yards lining silk for coat, 4 buttons.

The next shows a pretty indoor dress. The skirt is in honey-colored fine cashmere. It has panels front and back, the sides being draped up under them; buttons and loops trim panels.

The smart coatee is of satin the same color as skirt; it is cut Magyar. The fronts below the bust are cut

away to show a full vest of broche which matches the collar; buttons trim front and basque, and lace ruffles finish the sleeves.

Materials required: 2½ yards cashmere 46 inches wide, 1½ yard satin 42 inches wide, 20 buttons, one-half yard broche 22 inches wide, 1½ yard lace 4½ inches wide.

In the last a smart costume of striped and plain material is shown. The skirt is in hazel brown and black stripe, the wrapped seam up center front and back being piped with black.

The blouse coat of plain is cut with long shoulders, to which the sleeves are cut in wrapped seams; the collar and cuffs are of the stripe.

Touque of swathed tulle in a pretty shade of mauve, trimmed with a feather mount.

Materials required: 2½ yards 44 inches wide, for skirt, three-eighths yard satin 32 inches wide on the cross 2½ yards 44 inches wide for coat, 2 yards silk 42 inches wide for lining.